

GERMANS WITHIN FORTY MILES OF WARSAW

FUNSTON'S ARMY WILL EVACUATE VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Mexican Port Occupied by American Forces Since Last April.

WITHDRAWAL ON ORDER OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Anxious to Remove Possible Cause of Friction Between Nations.

FIVE BATTLESHIPS REMAIN

Will Afford Protection to United States Citizens and Be Ready to Meet Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—General Funston's infantry and marines, numbering about 6,000 men, to-morrow will haul down the Stars and Stripes which have been flying over Vera Cruz since last April, and evacuate the Mexican port, in accordance with instructions from President Wilson.

The five battleships at Vera Cruz and Tampico and the string of vessels on the west coast will remain in Mexican waters to afford protection to Americans, and be in readiness to meet emergencies.

It was just seven months ago when the bluejackets and marines, under Rear-Admiral Fletcher, seized Vera Cruz as an act of reprisal for affronts to the American flag at Tampico, where a boatload of American bluejackets were arrested. General Huerta, who controlled the forces at Tampico, had refused to comply with the demand of Admiral Mayo for a salute of twenty-one guns.

Advice from Mexico to-day were confusing, but the American government's determination to withdraw its troops and to remove from Mexican territory a possible cause of international friction as well as a potential factor that might become a domestic issue between factions in Mexico.

CONTINUED PRESENCE MAY BE MISINTERPRETED

President Wilson is hopeful that evacuation of Vera Cruz will be an enduring demonstration of the policy of the United States, enunciated in his Mexican speech, to seek to avoid territorial aggrandizement south of the Rio Grande. He believes continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil would be misinterpreted throughout Latin America.

In withdrawing from Mexican soil, the United States has taken pains that no faction shall be recognized. All elements united in requesting evacuation and in pledging the guarantee requested by the Washington government. General Funston has no orders to give possession of Vera Cruz to any particular faction, but the instructions are simply to pack his possessions and withdraw, bringing away any Mexicans who fear to remain, as well as all the customs money collected during the American occupation.

TO CONTINUE PARLEYS FOR COMPROMISE OFFICIAL

Many officials believe Carranza ordered evacuation of Mexico City that he might concentrate his troops at Orizaba and continue parleys for a compromise Provisional President. He is understood to be hopeful that, when the convention reassembles in Mexico City, some one besides General Gutierrez may be chosen President.

Another view held in Mexican quarters is that, while the Mexican capital has been evacuated, there are large forces to the north which will continue to threaten the Villa columns.

EXPECT REMOVAL IN ONE TRIP OF TRANSPORTS

The marines now stationed at Vera Cruz will be taken to League Island Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, and the troops will be transported to the United States by ship. The army transports Kilpatrick, Sumner, Cristobal and Kansas will carry all but a few of the soldiers, who will be taken aboard the transport ship McClellan. It is believed all of the animals and supplies of the army can also be removed in one trip of the transports.

The marines, 2,400 in number, will be transported northward on the chartered transports City of Denver, City of Memphis and San Carlos. When they arrive at Philadelphia, the First and Second Regiments will be stationed at the navy-yard there. The Third Regiment will be disbanded, and the remainder of the marines will be assigned to the marine barracks in this city. The Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-third Companies to the First Regiment, and the Twelfth and Twentieth to the Second Regiment.

The Field Artillery Battalion, consisting of the First, Eighth and Thirtieth Companies, will go to the marine barracks at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

After General Funston has safely landed his command at Texas City, it is probable he will be assigned to the command of the Central Department, with headquarters at San Antonio, and made vacant by the transfer of Major-General William H. Carter to Honolulu.

VILLA'S OCCUPATION OF CAPITAL DELAYED

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 22.—Villa's occupation of Mexico City has been delayed, it became known here to-day, by a break in the railroad tracks between Queretaro and the capital. The track was torn up for service.

OFFICIALS TO QUIT CAPITAL

Thanksgiving Day Promises to Be Unusually Quiet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Because of the expected absence of President, Vice-President and other officials, Thanksgiving Day this year promises to be unusually quiet in the capital. Officials are seizing every opportunity for short vacations before the convening of Congress.

Unless important public business intervenes, the President will leave here at midnight on Tuesday for Williams-town, Mass., to visit his daughter, Mrs. F. R. Sawyer. He plans to stay in Williams-town the remainder of the week. He will not attend the Army-Navy game as he did last year, and because of his desire to accomplish as much as possible during the next session of Congress he will not repeat his visit of last year to Pass Christian, Miss., though he may go to one of the Virginia winter resorts for a few days during the Christmas recess.

EIGHT DEAD IN FIRE

Police Blame Black-Hand Leaders for Mysterious Blaze.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Eight persons are dead, two others were so badly burned that they may die, and seven more, including two fire captains, were injured as the result of a fire of suspicious origin which early to-day virtually destroyed a five-story brick tenement house on East Twenty-ninth Street. As a result of disclosures by a tenant, who had received black-hand letters and a demand for \$1,000 under threat of bodily harm, detectives to-night are seeking men known to them as black-hand leaders. Panic, which seized the tenants, caused the loss of life, the police say, as the building was amply equipped with fire escapes.

ANTIAEROPLANE TESTED

Results Determine Adoption for Armament of Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—A satisfactory test has been made at Indian Head of an anti-aircraft gun. Kites were employed, and the records by the new gun in demolishing the flying targets were gratifying.

The gun has been adopted, and will be made part of the armament of the new torpedo-boat destroyers. There will be two antiaircraft guns on each destroyer.

NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORT

Story Concerning Foot and Mouth Disease Invented by Irresponsible Person.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—In a statement to-night, the Department of Agriculture announced that reports that the foot and mouth disease was being purposely disseminated to interfere with the war effort of the United States had no foundation.

The report, the statement said, was traced to a statement by a man, an irresponsible individual in Lincoln, Neb. This man said he overheard two men equipped with hypodermic syringes say that they would see that the illness got precious little meat from the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES WAIVED

Master of Marine Corps Hero Gets Government Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22.—President Wilson has authorized the appointment of Mrs. C. H. Brice to the position of clerk in the classified service without regard to the civil service rules. This order was issued because of the fact that the main support of Mrs. Brice and her young daughter was the late Mr. C. H. Brice, who lost his life in the line of duty September 25, 1914, in Vera Cruz. Mrs. Brice has passed a civil service examination for clerk.

The Civil Service Commission did not recommend the issuance of an executive order in this case.

CARE OF FRENCH WOUNDED

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Endows Field Hospital With \$250,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, November 22.—The finest industrial contribution to the war of the wounded in France has been made by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who has endowed her field hospital with \$250,000.

During the last week she has been working night and day organizing the hospital. Assisted by ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, she also visited the Northern battlefield.

Mrs. Whitney sails for New York on December 12 for the Christmas holidays. Returning, she will tend the wounded, personally, immediately behind the firing line.

VINCENT ASTOR TO SPEAK

On Program for First Day's Session of National Civic Federation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, November 22.—Vincent Astor, John Hays Hammond, Judge John B. Parker, August Belmont, Miss Maud Wetmore, William H. Wilcox and others are on the program at the first day's session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation.

It begins at the Hotel Astor on Friday, December 4. Mr. Astor will report on the nation-wide inquiry into the effectiveness of the pure food and drug laws.

IN SECLUSION FOR A WEEK

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo Visiting at Jekyll Island.

BRUNSWICK, GA., November 22.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, with Mrs. McAdoo arrived here to-day, and immediately went to Jekyll Island by private launch. It was stated that Secretary McAdoo would remain in seclusion on Jekyll Island for a week.



The Dragoons were among those who distinguished themselves by their fearlessness and valor in the battle on the River Yser, in Belgium. The photo shows the Dragoon division passing through a village en route to the battlefield.

GREATLY ENCOURAGED BY GENERAL RESPONSE

Commissioner Boykin Will Endeavor to Hurry Forward Virginia's Gift to Suffering Belgians.

MAY ARRIVE BY CHRISTMAS

H. L. Ferguson Will Direct Loading of Vessel With Stores of Food and Clothing—Dr. Bowie Indorses Movement in Sermon at St. Paul's.

Greatly encouraged by the response which is being made in behalf of the relief fund which is to be Virginia's gift to the stricken Belgians, Colonel H. M. Boykin, chairman of the State committee, will this week make an extraordinary endeavor to forward the work to such an extent that the Virginia ship may reach the sufferers before Christmas. Two ships, as was stated yesterday, have been offered to convey clothing and food supplies, and it remains now only to gather together a cargo of a size to warrant the use of a separate ship.

The ship has yet been designated for the shipment of supplies to a central point. But as soon as Colonel Boykin is informed by the chairman of the various districts, county and rural committees that a sufficient quantity of foodstuffs and of clothing has been donated to make a complete cargo, he will appoint a date on which shipment to some terminal warehouse, presumably in Norfolk, is to be made.

FERGUSON WILL DIRECT

LOADING OF VESSEL

H. L. Ferguson, chairman of the committee of the first district, has promised that he will direct the loading of the boat, and that he will supply the necessary labor for the work. He is thoroughly enthusiastic over the response being made in his district, and feels sure that the seaside cities will do their share in sending relief to the people of the little kingdom.

Great results are expected from Belgian Badge Day, to be held on Wednesday, and from the sacred concert to be given in the City Auditorium on Sunday. Italian Benefactor, Rev. W. Russell, through Louis Blag, president, and Louis Corrieri, treasurer, has offered the free use of Colombo Hall to the Belgian relief committee.

Dr. Russell, referred to the relief fund in his sermon yesterday morning, and suggested that everybody join in the movement and send contributions to Colonel Boykin.

WHOLE BODY OF PEOPLE ARE LEFT DESITUTE

It is the first time in the history of the modern world that a whole nation has been left destitute, and that practically a whole body of people has been driven from their homes. Belgium is to-day overrun with invading armies. After fertile fields have been laid waste, and her foodstuffs and manufacturing industries have been discontinued. The great majority of the people are practically homeless. Their temples have been demolished and their treasures of 100 years have been destroyed. Where once a great people flourished and were happy is now a charnel house of the nations, and Rachel goes about the fields weeping for her children. On her knees Belgium asks help of practically the only people who can afford relief on the gigantic scale which is needed. Thousands of Belgians are being cared for in England; other thousands have refuge in the neutral Netherlands. But there are hundreds of thousands of others who are homeless and helpless and hungry within the borders of their native land. In Brussels alone there are 300,000 who are fed twice a day on soup made of potatoes and rice. In the smaller towns, which in the nature of things, must be left to care for themselves, there are thousands more who have not even a bowl of soup. These are the ones which the American people are trying particularly to help.

OTHER STATES ARE

SENDING OVER SHIPS

When Belgium's cry first went forth national committees for relief were formed in England and in the United States, and the work is being further aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has already sent over one relief ship, and is now preparing another. States have joined in the movement, and Pennsylvania is now preparing another ship to take across her gift. As other States were sending their own private gifts, Governor Stuart called upon Virginia to go and do likewise, and Colonel Boykin was appointed chairman of the State Committee.

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BRISTLING LETTER SENT TO SECRETARY GARRISON

Representative Gardner Demands to Know His Intentions Toward Army and Navy Inquiry.

FEARFUL OF "WHITEWASH"

Pointedly Asks if Head of War Department Will Permit Officers to Testify Before House Committee on Rules.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 22.—Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, author of the resolution for a commission to investigate the needs of the army and navy, in a bristling letter to Secretary of War Garrison, to-day puts the fate of the inquiry up to the head of the War Department.

Mr. Gardner asks the secretary point blank if he will permit officers of the army to testify before the Rules Committee of the House on the need of the investigation, or if he intends not to co-operate.

The representative's letter is a reply to the open letter of the Secretary of War on November 11, in which Mr. Garrison informed that the Rules Committee had the right to proceed as it saw fit.

Mr. Gardner says he hopes the secretary will be the very first witness before the committee, and that Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge will also consent to appear.

Besides, the representative urges, he is anxious to have a large number of army experts on the stand.

ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS FOR THEIR TESTIMONY

"I admit I am especially anxious for the public testimony of our army and navy officers, because I believe the facts they are sure to disclose will be so astonishing as to challenge the attention of the country and force the hand of Congress in case it is reluctant to grasp the nettle of adequate expenditure for our safety," says Mr. Gardner.

"Now, to put it a little bluntly, the question arises, will you authorize the appearance as witnesses of the army officers whom I have invited? Your open letter is not quite clear on that point. In fact, I was a little concerned to learn that you pointed out the fact that the Committee on Rules has the right to summon any officers whom it sees fit to summon."

"Unquestionably, that is true; but I am somewhat apprehensive that your emphasis of the fact may signify a belief on your part that the responsibility ought to rest with the Committee on Rules rather than with the Secretary of War. It surely would be quite unusual to require a summons from the committee, would it not?"

"I cannot remember that I ever heard of a member of Congress being obliged to ask a committee to pass a resolution summoning his witness, unless perchance they showed reluctance to testify voluntarily. I certainly hope that you will not insist on such a condition before you authorize the officers of the army to testify."

"Let us be plain. It is likely that the Committee on Rules will adopt a resolution summoning the army officers whom I have invited. Is it not desirable at all hazards to keep this question from being dragged into the vortex of party politics? We in Washington all know that the Committee on Rules is to-day, and has been always, a party instrument, no matter which party is in power."

EXPECTS COMMITTEE TO REFLECT ADMINISTRATION

"We realize that the present Committee on Rules has hitherto reflected with unusual nicety the attitude of the administration, of which you are a part. Suppose that the atmosphere becomes surcharged with the idea that the President deprecates all discussion of our military and naval defenses. Is it a fair presumption that the Committee on Rules will summon an army officer to testify at my request, without the consent of the Committee on Rules, by which my resolution can be brought to a vote in the House of Representatives, a fact less well known to the public than it is to us who are in the public's eye."

"If the House of Representatives sees no need of a commission of inquiry, and votes down the resolution, well and good. What those of us who are interested in this matter are trying to guard against is a possible effort to deprive the resolution of its day."

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CAPTAINS GIVEN POWER TO HANDLE EMERGENCIES

Daniels Again Places Commanders in Mediterranean Under Customary Regulations.

RESCINDS ORDER OF LAST WEEK

Decker and Oman Cautioned in Use of Their Discretionary Authority and Asked to Keep in Close Touch With Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Secretary Daniels to-day cabled Captain Decker, of the cruiser Tennessee, and Captain Oman, of the cruiser North Carolina, giving them discretionary authority to deal with emergencies that may arise in the Western Mediterranean in regard to American citizens and their interests.

The secretary rescinded the order sent last week that neither commander take any action whatsoever pending an investigation of the firing on a launch from the Tennessee by the Turkish forts at Smyrna. Although no official explanation has been received from the Foreign Office, informal assurances from the Ottoman Ministers of Interior and War, to Ambassador Morgenthau, that the shots were fired as a friendly warning that the harbor was under fire, have been accepted as the explanation of the incident.

The fact that the two prominent members of the Ottoman Cabinet had voluntarily explained the incident, was accepted by high officials here as proof that no unfriendly act was intended. It is quite probable the American ambassador, as a result of the Smyrna incident, will be instructed to make arrangements whereby the American consuls at Turkish coast towns will notify Turkish naval forces of the desire of small boats from the American cruisers to come ashore, so that all friction may be avoided.

The two American warships meantime will rendezvous in Grecian waters, fifty or sixty miles away.

THEODORE NOT RECOGNIZED

United States Delays Action Until Assurance of Peace is Given.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The government set up in Haiti two weeks ago under the presidency of Davilmar Theodore, successful revolutionary leader, will not be recognized by the United States until assurance is given that revolutionary days are over in the little island republic.

The Haitian minister officially notified the State Department some days ago of the election of President Theodore, but was given no reply. The de facto government, it was learned here, has asked to send a commission here to arrange terms on which American recognition would be accorded, and to discuss a loan to restore Haiti's financial standing.

It is understood the United States may demand some supervision over the customs receipts of the republic, similar to the which it exercises in the Dominican republic.

FOODSTUFFS FOR BELGIANS

Rockefeller Foundation Relief Ship Arrives at Rotterdam.

LONDON, November 22 (4:40 P. M.).—The Rockefeller Foundation relief ship Massachussetts, which left New York on November 1, arrived at Rotterdam to-day. The Rotterdam representative of the American Relief Commission immediately took charge of her cargo, which will be on the way to Belgium in canal boats to-morrow.

A report on the activities of the commission to date shows it delivered in Rotterdam during the first four weeks of its existence 23,200 tons of foodstuffs, most of which has been distributed in Belgium. Ships now loading or under charter will provide a further 68,000 tons, and from various quarters of the world 70,000 additional have been assured.

GREAT HAVOC IN YPRES CAUSED BY GERMAN GUNS

Famous Market-House and City Hall Destroyed During Violent Bombardment.

BUILDINGS CENTURIES OLD

Both Situated Within Short Distance of Cathedral St. Martin—Fury of Blizzards Precludes Possibility of Action by Infantry.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, November 22.—The German guns have destroyed the famous Halls market-house and City Hall of Ypres.

The French War Office to-night made this announcement, adding that the havoc was wrought as a result of a most violent bombardment. Heavy cannonading also was reported at Solomons and at Vailly, on the Aisne, but the greatest damage was done at Ypres.

The historic market-house was the most considerable edifice of its kind in Belgium, and dated from the year 1200. The three early Gothic facades of the Halls des Drapiers, or Cloth Hall, proper were of three stories, and were flanked by corner turrets. It was in the Cloth Hall that some of the finest examples of the cloth-making industry, which in Ypres, dates back to the thirteenth century, were exhibited. The east side of the Halls was bounded by a charming Renaissance structure erected in 1620-24.

The Hotel de Ville (town hall) was an unpretentious structure, dating originally from the fourteenth century, and located at the north end of the Cloth Hall. Both edifices were situated on the Grand Place, and but a few steps from Cathedral St. Martin.

DAY CONFINED ENTIRELY TO ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

The day was one confined entirely to artillery activity. The fury of the blizzards, which have been raging in Flanders and in France for the past four days, precluded the possibility of action by infantry, except trench work, which was carried on under great difficulties, owing to the frozen condition of the ground.

An official communique of the afternoon stated that generally during the intermittent exchanges of artillery fire the French gunners' efforts were more effective, and their activity more pronounced.

Several lines of German trenches were demolished by the fire of the French big guns, and the occupants driven out, being compelled to dig themselves in along other lines in the rear.

The troops in the trenches are gaining some advantage from the enforced lull in the fighting. Many of the fighting units have been worn almost to exhaustion by the terrific strain under which they have lived and struggled. Even though the rigors of winter have reduced to the minimum the chance of any surprise being in concert with the troops have welcomed the chance to recoup their physical strength, and to ease their nerves, which have been under severe strain for weeks.

SUCCESS FOR WOUNDED

AFTER LONG DELAY

The dead and the wounded have been reclaimed from the "no man's land" between the trenches, and great trails of the latter have been sent south, where the victims may receive succor long delayed. The dead have been interred in long trenches, sometimes made by blasting the frozen ground. But behind most of the fighting lines excavations for burials have not been begun, for the hostile shells from cannon and mortar have torn great holes in the ground where they struck.

In Flanders the flooded region has become a great field of ice, and the German trenches have become impassable because of the untold agonies the troops are compelled to suffer to occupy them. In these ditches the ice has had no chance to form, because of the constant trampling, but the water is frigid, and many cases of frozen feet and limbs are reported to have demanded the attention of the surgeons.

POPE DELIVERS ADDRESS

Fifty Thousand People Hear His Holiness Speak on "Faith."

ROME, November 22 (8:45 P. M.).—For the first time since his election, Pope Benedict to-day delivered an address in St. Peter's. Fifty thousand people heard His Holiness speak on "Faith." Afterwards the "Te Deum" was intoned.

POLAND CAPITAL THREATENED AGAIN BY GERMAN FORCES

Advance Penetrates Further Into Province Than Previously Disclosed.

REPORT COMES FROM UNOFFICIAL SOURCES

Russians Continue to Make Some Progress in Province of Galicia.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

In Flanders and in France Armies Seem to Be Enjoying Deserved Rest.

Greatest Activity in Russian Poland

THE greatest activity of the warring factions still appears to be centered along the front in Russian Poland, between the Russian and the German forces. The Russian forces are endeavoring to press back the German advance. What the exact situation there is, however, has not been divulged. Both Berlin and Petrograd admit that violent fighting continues. Berlin says there is no change in the situation, while Petrograd declares the Russians have obtained "some partial success."

In the contents further south in Poland and in Galicia, a similar state of affairs apparently exists. Vienna declares the Austrian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners in lower Poland, and that an important battle is proceeding near Donajew, Galicia, and in the Carpathians.

In the west there has been comparative quiet, so far as infantry attacks are concerned. But heavy artillery duels continue. The most violent of these was upon Ypres, where the German forces have knocked down the City Hall and the market place. An official Paris report says the allies demolished many lines of German trenches.

Turkey, according to Berlin, has inflicted heavy losses on the Russians near Batumi, Asiatic Russia. The German forces have captured the Ottoman forces on the Satali-Arali front. The German forces have defeated a British force, and caused an explosion on a British gunboat.

A news agency dispatch from London states that the German fleet is preparing for a decisive action in the North Sea.

LONDON, November 22 (9:10 P. M.).—The veil of secrecy has been drawn over the battles between the Russians and the Austro-German forces. Headquarters of both armies confine themselves to briefest statements, saying merely that fighting continues.

News from unofficial sources, however, shows the German advance has penetrated farther into Poland than previously disclosed. Warsaw is threatened from the east. General von Hindenburg's army has advanced as far as the Lowicz-Skierniewice line, or two-thirds of the way to the Polish capital, from which they now are only a few miles distant. Farther south in Poland, however, the Russian forces are said to have been repulsed between Radom and Kielce.

The battle in East Prussia seems to have ended, now, but the Russians continue to advance. The German forces are fighting on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

The battle in Poland in the direction of Lodz is the most critical one, and the Germans have the greatest confidence in the outcome, but Petrograd military observers declare Russian superiority in numbers again must tell as when the Germans made their first attack on Warsaw.

LONG DESERVED REST ENJOYED BY ARMIES

In Flanders and in France the armies seem to be enjoying a long deserved rest. The only evidence that the bellicious are facing each other is an occasional bombardment with heavy guns.

An eyewitness with British headquarters, in a statement made public to-day, gives confirmation of heavy German losses in the Ypres sector. He speaks of decimated battalions, or hundreds of dead left before the trenches, and of batches of bodies found in farmhouses. Casualty lists show that the British forces also have suffered severely.

The Servians are making a stand against the Austrians in well-chosen fortified positions on the Kolubara River, but as the Austrians have superior forces, it seems apparent that unless other Balkan states come into the war Servia is facing defeat.

The recruiting campaign in the British Isles resulted to-day in bringing many men to the colors. Troops with banners, flying and bands playing marched through the East End of London to Victoria Park, where speakers addressed the crowds from early morning until late this evening.

SERVIANS RESISTING AUSTRIAN ADVANCE

VIENNA, November 22 (via Amsterdam and London, 8 P. M.).—An official announcement to-day says: "In the southern war theatre, powerful Austrian forces have crossed the Kolubara River, but the Servians are resisting in several well-chosen fortified positions."

"Our patrols in the last two days captured 2,410 prisoners. The number of Servians captured since November 8 totals 12,000."

DAY GENERALLY QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, November 22 (2:50 P. M.).—This afternoon's official communication said:

"The day of the 21st was calm upon